

1. [3 marks] Solve:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -3 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 4 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 2 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 7 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -11 \\ 47 \end{bmatrix}$$

Solve  $L\bar{y} = \bar{b}$

$$\begin{array}{ccc|c} y_1 & y_2 & y_3 & \\ \hline 1 & 0 & 0 & 3 \\ -3 & 1 & 0 & -11 \\ 2 & 4 & 1 & 47 \end{array}$$

$$y_1 = 3$$

$$-3y_1 + y_2 = -11 \Rightarrow -9 + y_2 = -11 \Rightarrow y_2 = -2$$

$$2y_1 + 4y_2 + y_3 = 47 \Rightarrow 6 - 8 + y_3 = 47 \Rightarrow y_3 = 49$$

Solve  $U\bar{x} = \bar{y}$

$$\begin{array}{ccc|c} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 & \\ \hline 6 & 1 & 3 & 3 \\ 0 & 2 & -2 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 7 & 49 \end{array}$$

$$7x_3 = 49 \Rightarrow x_3 = 7$$

$$2x_2 - 2x_3 = -2 \Rightarrow 2x_2 - 14 = -2 \Rightarrow x_2 = 6$$

$$6x_1 + x_2 + 3x_3 = 3 \Rightarrow 6x_1 + 6 + 21 = 3 \Rightarrow x_1 = -4$$

$$\bar{x} = \begin{bmatrix} -4 \\ 6 \\ 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

2. [3 marks]  $A$  and  $B$  are  $4 \times 4$  matrices. Given that  $\det(A) = a$  and  $\det(B) = b$ , find  $\det(2AB^T)$ .

$$\begin{aligned} & \det(2AB^T) \\ &= \det(2A) \det(B^T) \\ &= 2^4 \det(A) \det(B) \\ &= 16ab \end{aligned}$$

3. [3 marks] Find all the eigenvalues of  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 7 & -2 \\ -1 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$ .

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Solve } |A - \lambda I| = 0 \\ & \begin{vmatrix} 7-\lambda & -2 \\ -1 & 6-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0 \\ & (7-\lambda)(6-\lambda) - 2 = 0 \\ & \lambda^2 - 13\lambda + 40 = 0 \\ & (\lambda - 5)(\lambda - 8) = 0 \\ & \lambda = 5, 8 \end{aligned}$$

4. [4 marks] Find all eigenvectors of  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$  corresponding to  $\lambda = -2$ .

Solve  $[A - \lambda I \mid \vec{0}]$

$$[A + 2I \mid \vec{0}]$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 3 & | & 0 \\ 4 & 3 & | & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$\frac{R_2}{4}$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & \frac{3}{4} & | & 0 \\ 4 & 3 & | & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$R_2 - 4R_1$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & & \\ 1 & \frac{3}{4} & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & | & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$\uparrow$   
 $x_2 = t$

$$x_1 + \frac{3}{4}x_2 = 0 \Rightarrow x_1 = -\frac{3}{4}t$$

$$\vec{x} = \begin{bmatrix} -3/4 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} t \quad (t \neq 0)$$

or  $\vec{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix} t \quad (t \neq 0)$

5. [3 marks]  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 4 & 6 & 8 \\ 3 & 6 & 10 & 10 \\ 4 & 8 & 13 & 18 \end{bmatrix}$  has RREF =  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

Find:

a) a basis for the column space of  $A$

Use columns 1, 3 and 4 of  $A$

$$\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 6 \\ 10 \\ 13 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 8 \\ 10 \\ 18 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

b)  $\dim(\text{null}(A))$

= # of parameters in solution to  $A\vec{x} = \vec{0}$   
(or # of columns without pivots in RREF)

$$= 1$$

6. [4 marks] Let  $\mathbf{v}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$  and  $\mathbf{v}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 8 \\ 17 \end{bmatrix}$ .

$T$  is a linear transformation such that  $T(\mathbf{v}_1) = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -9 \end{bmatrix}$  and  $T(\mathbf{v}_2) = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 10 \end{bmatrix}$ .

Find  $T\left(\begin{bmatrix} 109 \\ 233 \end{bmatrix}\right)$ .

$$\text{Let } c_1 \vec{v}_1 + c_2 \vec{v}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 109 \\ 233 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{cc|c} c_1 & c_2 & \\ \hline 1 & 8 & 109 \\ 2 & 17 & 233 \end{array}$$

$$R_2 - 2R_1 \quad \begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 8 & 109 \\ \hline 0 & 1 & 15 \end{array}$$

$$R_1 - 8R_2 \quad \begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 0 & -11 \\ \hline 0 & 1 & 15 \end{array}$$

$$c_1 = -11, \quad c_2 = 15$$

$$T\left(\begin{bmatrix} 109 \\ 233 \end{bmatrix}\right) = T(-11\vec{v}_1 + 15\vec{v}_2)$$

$$= T(-11\vec{v}_1) + T(15\vec{v}_2)$$

$$= -11T(\vec{v}_1) + 15T(\vec{v}_2)$$

$$= -11 \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -9 \end{bmatrix} + 15 \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 10 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 38 \\ 249 \end{bmatrix}$$

( $T$  is linear)

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